

Iron County Register.

S. D. AKE, : : : : : EDITOR.

VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 10.

IRONTON, MO.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1882.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge:
THOMAS A. SHERWOOD.
For State Superintendent Public Instruction:
W. E. COLEMAN, of Saline county.
For Railroad Commissioner:
JAMES HARDING.

For Congress, 10th District:
MARTIN L. CLARDY,
Of St. Francois County.

For State Senator, 24th District:
CHARLES D. YANCEY,
Of Wayne County.

IRON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative:
THOMAS G. FOLEY.
For Justice of the County Court, at Large:
A. W. HOLLOMAN.

For County Judge, Southern District:
JOSEPH G. CLARKSON.
For County Judge, Western District:
DAVID H. PALMER.

For Sheriff and Collector:
WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.
For Clerk of the County Court:
G. B. NALL.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
JOSEPH HUFF.
For Judge of Probate:
FRANZ DINGER.

For Assessor:
SIMEON E. BUFORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney:
WILLIAM R. EDGAR.

For Treasurer:
ISAAC G. WHITWORTH.
For Coroner:
WILLIAM G. THOMAS.

Democratic Executive Committee.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 16, 1882.
To the Members of the Democratic
Executive Committee of Iron County:

You are hereby notified and requested to meet at the court house in Ironton, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is for a thorough organization of the party in this county. Hon. M. L. Clardy and others will be present and address you. A full attendance is requested. Respectfully,
M. J. JACKSON,
Chairman.

C. D. Yancey, Democratic nominee for the 24th Senatorial District, requests me, as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for this District, to announce that he will address the citizens of this Senatorial District at the following stated places and times, to wit:

Fredericktown, Madison county, Monday, Sept. 25, 1882, at 1 P. M.
Greenville, Wayne county, Monday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.

Van Buren, Carter county, Monday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
Ironton, Iron county, Monday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

Pilot Knob, Iron county, Monday, Oct. 23, 7:30 P. M.
Doniphan, Ripley county, Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 1 P. M.

Poplar Bluff, Butler county, Monday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
Local committee please make necessary arrangements.

W. R. EDGAR, Chairman
Gen. Com. 24th Sen. Dis.
Papers in the District please copy.

The election sensations telegraphed from Arkansas to the *Globe-Democrat* by a corp of special reporters sent down there to work up the outrage mail, grist or no grist, have had an extinguisher put upon them. The *Arkansas Republican*, the leading paper of the Republican party in that State, last Friday said:

"We desire to say just now that in the name and behalf of the honest Republican masses and people of our native State generally, we object and protest against the 'outrage mills' that are sent here and into other Southern States to work up cases of bulldozing and intimidation, both terms implying cowardice when claimed to have been perpetrated upon the majority of any locality on every election occasion. As a Southern man who never went back on the flag of his country, we are weary with this cowardly and infamous means or plea to carry national Republican success."

The *Republican*, which is edited by Col. Jasper Blackburn, who served a term in Congress as a Republican from North Louisiana after the war, adds that "whatever may have been the condition of affairs long ago, the people to-day, regardless of party, are in the main as law-abiding and fair-minded and generous and tolerant of differences of opinion as any people in the world."

Filly got a black eye at the St. Louis mass meeting in Mercantile Library Hall last Saturday evening. The *G.-D.* claims that the meeting was made up of the "respectable" elements of the party, and crows considerably over the result thereof. The *Republican* says: The meeting of disgruntled Republicans at Mercantile Library Hall last night was considerable in numbers. Whatever its objects may have been in the first place it confined itself to passing resolutions and appointing a large number of delegates—so-

called—to the irregular State Convention called at Jefferson City for September 20. These delegates will, many of them, be present at the capital by proxy. To have done so matter-of-course a job hardly required so much parade. The Committee of Ten was continued. This Committee of Ten came into life from anti-Filley protoplasm, so to speak, and from them was evolved last night's meeting. The chain of its existence is very imperfect. There are several missing links. In short it is probable that after the Jefferson City meeting a dual head will appear to the Republican animal in this State with next to no body. The whole Republican scheme in Missouri seems to tend toward chaos.

Within a week three business men in Des Moines, Iowa, have been assaulted and robbed—all, it is supposed, by one person. The last assault occurred last Saturday, and the victim was a grocer, John James, who was robbed of over \$900. While the assailant was stooping over his victim rifling his pockets, some neighbors came in and gave chase, captured him, and lodged him in jail. A short time after, Mr. James being reported in a dying condition, a mob of over one thousand men went to the jail and demanded custody of the prisoner for the purpose of lynching him, but the authorities had spirited him away. The city was excited and the man would have been lynched if found. This is the third assault of the kind—all made with an iron fish-plate, one victim being dead, and the other two in dying condition—and it is believed this man committed all of them.

The "Rebel-Bourbon" Chalmers, of Mississippi, is the especial pet of the Radical Republicans of to-day, and the famous Hubbell Committee are preparing to pour forth in no stinted measure the dollars gathered from the bulldozed office-holders. This, too, despite the fact that the Republicans of his district have nominated a colored candidate (Carter) against him. A Carter committee has been organized at Washington, who publish an appeal for aid, in which they say, "In the task we have undertaken grave difficulties face us. Our candidate needs able speakers and co-workers. The money needed to procure these is denied us by those controlling party funds." Mighty queer complications arise when a party is without principle, and actuated only by a desire to retain the spoils: everything is resorted to, from plain stealing down to absolute party treason.

The Texas Rangers are said to have done more to suppress lawlessness, capture criminals, and prevent Mexican and Indian raids on the frontier than any other agency. They are employed and paid by the State Government. Nearly all are young men. They are enlisted for a year, and are required to provide themselves with a horse, saddle, and bridle, a repeating Winchester rifle, and a navy revolver. The State furnishes rations, and pays \$30 a month to each private. They wear no uniform. Each man dresses as his taste or the condition of his finances may dictate; but they all wear broad-brimmed sombreros. Considering their small number, less than 200, they have rendered remarkable service. They are brave, reckless, hardy fellows, swear with great proficiency, and shoot unerringly.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was asked by a friend the other day: "Is it true, Colonel, that you really keep a considerable sum of money loose in an unlocked drawer of your desk at home, so that your children may help themselves without stint or solicitation?" "Certainly sir," was the answer. "I believe that to be the best way for cultivating in them a sense of responsibility and honor." Thereupon the friend said: "Well, frankly now, Colonel, if Dorsey and Brady were staying over night at your house, would you leave that drawer unlocked? His answer was a long and resonant laugh.

It is announced that Arabi Pasha and the other Egyptian chiefs are to be given a public trial, with the privilege of engaging counsel. This trial will be hardly more than a formality. They cannot look for sympathy from any quarter. The only question is as to the punishment to be meted out, and in all probability the chiefs will lose their heads.

In Wyoming Territory, where trial by jury is practically abolished—parties to a case can only avail themselves of it by making a demand and depositing money sufficient to pay the whole bill—the courts are said to grind out more justice at less cost than anywhere else in the Union.

There has been an unusual burglary at Streator, Ill. Some person or persons, not yet detected, broke open a window of a poor widow's residence, and deposited a sack of flour, a ham, and other provisions.

The Boston *Advertiser* talked friskily the other day about "a gain of two Republican Congressmen" at the late election in Arkansas, when Congressional candidates were not voted for at all.

Ex-Cadet Whittaker is telling the people of South Carolina that the Administration is unworthy of support or respect. The best thing Whittaker can do for the Administration is to assail it.

The British may very properly crow a little, having won three great victories within a few days. They have defeated Arabi Pasha, the Hillsdale crew and the American rifle team.

The first bale of cotton transported over the Paramore narrow-gauge railroad was shipped at Malden last week, and arrived at St. Louis Thursday.

The blasted Britishers cleaned out the Hamerians at Creedmoor last Thursday. There's no 'ell if they didn't!

Gen. W. S. Hancock will be in St. Louis on the 31 of October, "should nothing unforeseen happen to prevent."

It is estimated that the Star Route cases have cost the Government over \$300,000. And the end is not yet.

The Great Question.

The chief issue now being forced upon the people of this great Commonwealth, is—"Shall Mr. Gould own the State of Missouri and be permitted to trample under foot its Constitutional provisions?" The people are patient and long-suffering, but when they do commence kicking, Jay will think he has been struck by one of his own big "Consolidator" locomotives.

Tell-El-Kebr.

Ed. Register.—The learned Pundits about St. Louis are ventilating their learning over the meaning of this word. It is Hebrew. The word Tel means a hill; a mound; a heap of rubbish. It occurs in Joshua, 11th chapter and 13th verse, where the words "in their strength" mean, literally, "on their hill." It occurs in Deut. 13:17, where "cursed thing" is, literally, "rubbish." The word appears also in Josh. 8:28; in Jeremiah 30:18, and also 49:2. In Arabic the same word is used, only the final consonant is doubled. The Chaldeans use the same word as the Hebrew; as also does the Egyptian. Hence the names of cities called after hills. Tel Abib, a hill of corn—Ezra 3:15; Tel Harsh, a forest hill—Ezra 2:59 and Neh. 7:61; Tel-Melah, a salt hill—Ezra 2:59 and Neh. 7:61.

The word El is equivalent to the English particle the.

Kebr is used more frequently in the book of Job than anywhere else, and always means great, vast, mighty, or long. Here again the Arabic borrows the Hebrew. The verb Kaubar means to bind together; to braid; to plait with a view to greater strength or bulk.

But, in treating these subjects, it is well to do as Nasby did when he quoted an extract from the President's message, disavow all responsibility for the spelling of newspaper correspondents and other Arabs.

The word is Tell-El-Kebr, and means a hill, or a mound or heap of rubbish, great, vast, mighty and long.

THOMAS CALAHAN.

Why the Many Are Poor.

In a recent address before the Boston Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Edward Atkinson demonstrated some facts which have a very important bearing upon the internal economy of this country. A liberal calculation of our industrial products puts the aggregate at \$10,000,000,000 per annum, and allowing that our population is 54,000,000, this gives an average daily product of 50 cents, Sundays included, for each man, woman and child. So, as Mr. Atkinson puts it, the total annual subsistence, shelter and taxes of each man, woman and child, together with the entire margin for profit or saving, must come within the measure of what half a dollar a day will buy.

He then shows that ninety per cent., or forty-five cents out of fifty cents' worth produced daily for each person, is consumed in the process of existence, while of the remaining 5 cents at least half is devoted to the maintenance of existing capital in working condition, thus leaving only 2½ cents a day per capita, or about \$9 a year to be added to the aggregate wealth for each person. As the census data show the real working force to be less than half of the population, each producer must produce something over one dollar a day, Sunday included, to make the aggregate product what it is. And Mr. Atkinson further shows that after deducting from the aggregate product of the country the expenses of our several governments taken from us in taxes, there is left to each family of four persons but \$600 as its proportion of the year's supply. If any such family's subsistence and savings amount to more than \$600 a year, it is because some other family of four received less.

An allowance of only \$150 per annum for the mere food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of each person leaves no margin for savings, and it is plain that if the great majority of people did not receive less than this average share, in order that others may receive more, nobody would get rich. For instance, every family of four that receives \$8,000 a year absorbs the entire subsistence of five other families of the same size, in addition to its own share, or compels ten such families to live on \$300, or \$75 for each person. But for this compulsory economy on the part of the many there would be no accumulation of savings at all, and Mr. Atkinson is correct in saying that "only an insignificant minority of the people can, under such circumstances, become possessed of capital."

Facts like these show how hard and bitter is the struggle for bare existence to the great majority of mankind in this fair land, and how careful our statesmen should be not to increase the difficulty and bitterness of this struggle by any policy which increases the inequality of distribution, hampers free production and exchange, diminishes the opportunities of labor and imposes upon it an undue share of taxation that capital may go compar-

tively untaxed. The margin of possible acquisition which keeps the great majority of the people from painful want is so small and the tollers so many that a few cents of taxation taken from the purchasing power of each dollar the laboring man earns may impose severe privations on the majority of the people and amount in the aggregate to an enormous sum taken for unproductive uses, or taken from the poor to swell the acquisitions of those who have less need of the money.

The wage-earner gets nothing in this country that is not taxed, sometimes doubly and trebly taxed, directly or indirectly, before he pays for it. The consumer pays the taxes or they come ultimately out of the purchasing power of his earnings. All of our taxes are laid on products or on the visible property used in production, and as the laboring poor constitute four-fifths of the consumers, it is plain that the refusal of our statesmen to impose taxes on incomes and inheritances relieves the properous of a burden they can easily bear, and imposes it on those who have more than they can bear already.—*Post-Dispatch.*

The President.

Who sails upon the salty sea,
And everywhere he travels free,
And not a cent of fare pays he?
The President.

Who journeys gaily everywhere
And finds no lack of time to spare?
The President.

Who saw Bill Chandler steam away,
Inspecting votes from day to day,
Without a cent of cost to pay?
The President.

Who saw that navy yards were filled
With skilful workmen and unskilled,
A big Republican vote to build?
The President.

Who, as he freely travels on,
Must stop before his tour is done,
To hob-and-nob with Robertson?
The President.

Who sneers at Blaine's unpleasant fix,
And helps Mahone in politics,
And winks at Hubbell's dirty tricks?
The President.

Who runs the party's old machine,
And holds the throttle, all serene,
But does not keep it overlean?
The President.

Who wants the people's votes and praise
To lengthen his official days,
But ought to try to change his ways?
The President.

—N. Y. Sun.

Guild Pianos are giving first-class satisfaction in the St. Charles Catholic Academy, St. Charles, Mo.; Mrs. Cuthbert's Female Seminary, 2324 Olive St., St. Louis; also at Huntsville University, Huntsville, Mo., and in many other schools where none but the best will suit. Sold by C. W. HANDLEY & CO., Cor. 10th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

Our Weather Report for 1882.

DATE.	THEMOMETER.	WIND.	SKY.	RAINFALL.
Sept. 11	64-80	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 12	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 13	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 14	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 15	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 16	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 17	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 18	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 19	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 20	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 21	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 22	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 23	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 24	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 25	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 26	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 27	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 28	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 29	65-82	N	NE	0.00
Sept. 30	65-82	N	NE	0.00

Smith American Organs sold on easy monthly payments, by C. W. Handley & Co., corner 10th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

The Light-Running Domestic is acknowledged to be the best Sewing Machine in the world. Buy one for your family for a present, and you will never regret it. The machine is beautiful, ornamental and durable. The attachments are all finely finished and heavy plated. H. DAVIS, Agent.

Bargains! Bargains!

I respectfully inform my customers and the public generally that, being overstocked with Spring, Summer and Fall Clothing, I will for the next 30 days sell at and below cost. PAUL GARNER, Merchant Tailor, Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc.

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TO-DAY!

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200 Ladies' Fine Trimmed
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A Large Invoice of Wool-
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Woolen Hose; Children's Scotch-
Wool Hose.

Children's Knit Ulsters;
Knit Leggings; Fur Caps.

Blankets. Shawls.
MEN'S ALL-WOOL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR.

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Knit All-Wool Jackets!
JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED
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At Very Low Prices!

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50 Dozen Fine Kid Gloves!

ALL SHADES AND COLORS!
"Jovens," Alexander,

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AND OTHER MAKES,

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